



THE SWITCHMEN

On the New York Central Follow the Lehigh Strikers Out.

BUT NO RIOTS HAVE OCCURRED

And Signs Are that the Back Bone of the Strike is Broken.

THE PRESENCE OF THE MILITARY

Has Much to Do With the Situation. Rumors that the Trouble Will Become General--Action of the Central Men Not a Surprise--Non-Union Men Rapidly Supplying the Places of the Strikers--The Events of the Day--All Quiet at Homestead. Burgess McLuckie Tells a Sensational Story to Eastern Newspaper Men--The Situation in the Tennessee Mine Districts--More Convicts Driven Out.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 16.--The back-bone of the strike appears to be broken. If no further disturbance occurs to-night or to-morrow, the railroads will have won the fight.

This has been brought about by the action of Brig. General Peter C. Doyle, who is also general northern freight agent of the Lehigh, in calling out the Seventy-fourth and Sixty-fifth regiments and holding all others under his command in readiness to move at a moment's notice. It is perhaps fortunate for the Philadelphia and Reading to have militiamen of high rank in its employ.

The military have stood guard since 3 o'clock this morning over the scene of dispute at the William street yards, and under the protection thus afforded the Erie and Lehigh Valley have been enabled to move their freight trains to-day for the first time since the blockade Sunday morning.

SCABS BROUGHT IN. From 150 to 250 imported "scab" switchmen are quartered in the Lehigh repair shops at Dingens street under the protection of the police, militia and several detectives of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad system.

The quiet that prevailed this afternoon made it seem almost unnecessary that the militia should have been called out. There was no trusting to such appearances, however. An engine with several "scab" switchmen aboard was standing at the Dingens street crossing. Private Ormsby and others of militia and officers mentioned were there. One of a group of three strikers pointed a revolver at the scabs and threatened to shoot.

Detective Kranz and Policeman Patton each caught one of the three men. The one who had the pistol escaped. Two hundred and fifty switchmen from Philadelphia and points along the Reading road have been working all day and making as good headway as possible.

A MYSTERIOUS MEETING. The conference between the State Board of Arbitration and the switchmen lasted until almost midnight. At that hour a mysterious meeting of brakemen and switchmen was called at Kaiser's Hall, and rumors were rife that the strike would extend.

At one o'clock the Central switchmen abandoned all work in the freight yards. It is what has been feared all day and rumored to-night. The presence in this city to-day of H. Walter Webb shows that the Central officers expected that their men would go out.

Switch tenders in the Central passenger yards and train house are included in the strike. This means that not a man in the Central's employ as switchman is at work.

TRAINS MOVING

Guarded by Soldiers--Arrival of Non-Union Men.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 16.--The Lehigh Valley claim to have got four trains out of the yard this morning. They say that they will have no difficulty in moving freight after to-day. Capt. Taggart, with Company C, Sixty-Fifth regiment, accompanied a gang of non-union men just before noon, to a long train that had been lying in the yard since last evening and it was started. One platoon marched along one side of the train while the other kept guard on the other.

The military aspect of affairs at Cheektowaga at noon is of a very pronounced character. General Doyle has pitched his headquarters at the William street station, just outside of the city line, and from there he issues his commands to the men. All the cars and building of the Erie and Lehigh are in the vicinity and are guarded up and down the dusty road of Lackawanna avenue, and soldiers are parading on regular beats. At 10:50 two car loads of non-union men passed through on Lehigh Valley train No. 21, which was two hours late. They were instantly spotted by the union switchmen, but no effort was made to molest them. It was impossible for the strikers to intercept them or even get near them, as they were too well guarded by the soldiers and police.

NON-UNION MEN

Arrive But are Sent Home by the Strikers--Central Company Unhappy.

BUFFALO, August, 16.--It was reported that 72 non-union switchmen, who had been picked up along the Reading line would arrive in the city on the Lehigh Valley last night, and it was feared that trouble might result. But the train pulled into the Michigan street station without being molested. The men were taken to the United States hotel. The clerk of the hotel stated that there was only 22 men in the party. It is claimed, however, that 72 men arrived on the train, and that the remainder were quartered at other hotels. A committee from the Switchmen's Association called upon them and requested that they go home.

It was reported at the meeting of the association last night that the men agreed to go home, provided the union

would pay their expenses. This was discussed. At the conclusion one of the strikers said: "The men are going home." As none of them could be found at the hotel, it is supposed the union men have sent them out of town.

Shortly after dark last night fire broke out in an empty box car opposite the Lackawanna brick hotel. It was believed to be of incendiary origin. Battalion Chief Petzing and his men put out the fire, confining it to where it started. After the flames were quenched a train came along and cut the hose to the fire and the strikers who gathered in the vicinity were driven off. After the train passed no attempt was made to molest them. The strikers were not gathered in large numbers. They were scattered and they were incidentally watching matters and doing picket work. Every now and again revolvers were exploded indicating the strikers had a code of signals for the purpose of conveying information to each other.

Attorney Daniel H. McMillan and several officials of the New York Central called on Sheriff Breck about 1 o'clock this morning and demanded protection for the property of that road. Although the men had not struck the company had received intimations that they might do so and trouble was feared. This morning there was no indication of a strike on the Central. It is known, however, that a committee of switchmen were sent to Superintendent Burrows, of the Central, yesterday afternoon for a conference. Mr. Burrows was out and the statement of the men was telegraphed to him. A reply was received, but it gave the men no satisfaction.

PERISHABLE GOODS

Being Shipped Through--A General Strike Probable at Transfer Points.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 16.--A special from Lyons says: A great amount of perishable and time freight is arriving here from Buffalo and being transferred to the Fall Brook Run down to Corning and thence over the Erie to destination. One train of thirty cars of meat went through last night. There appears to be quite a number of switchmen who belong to the union here, but not enough to make much of a break. Owing to the action of the Fall Brook and Central Hudson in accepting freight from the Lehigh and Erie it is thought that a general strike may be ordered on these lines, especially at this point, which is very important as regards transferring.

Officials at Lyons think it probable that the switchmen will be ordered out all along the Central and West Shore in sympathy with the Lehigh and Erie strikers.

Quiet at Susquehanna.

SUSQUEHANNA, PA., August 16.--The situation here as regards the switchmen's strike remains substantially unchanged. The Susquehanna switchmen are still on duty as usual, but they are daily and hourly expecting to be ordered to strike from the union's headquarters.

Prominent railroad men are of the opinion that several railroad organizations will be involved in the strike before matters are adjusted. Little freight is going west and passenger trains from the east are arriving somewhat late. Much freight and coal is side-tracked along the divisions.

Quiet at Two Points.

ELMIRA, N. Y., August 16.--The situation at Waverly and Sayre to-day is very quiet, no effort being made by the company to move any trains except passenger and milk trains which the strikers do not interfere with. Sheriff Powell was not on the scene to-day and the strikers have everything their own way. Some think that the sheriff has abandoned the idea of raising a posse in Bradford county as every one nearly sympathizes with the strikers, and has gone to Harrisburg to see about ordering out the military.

More Non-Unionists.

READING, PA., August 16.--This evening and afternoon another load of non-union men, who were recruited at points above Reading, were sent to Philadelphia, bound for places along the Lehigh Valley division, where trouble exists. They are mostly all old railroaders, former employees of the company. Since Sunday it is stated several hundred men have been enlisted along the main line and branches of the Lehigh Valley.

BURGESS MCLUCKIE

Tells Some Dizzy Stories to Eastern Newspaper Men.

BOSTON, MASS., 16.--Burgess McLuckie, of Homestead, Pa., who with Hugh O'Donnell is seeking aid in this vicinity for the Homestead strikers, says the present condition of affairs at the mills is frightful. There have been, he says, three riots inside of the works, which the militia have been called upon to suppress. The company is running "speak-easies" for the purpose of furnishing the non-union men with beer. Nothing like this was permitted when the union men were employed. These places have borne legitimate fruit and as a consequence fights are not infrequent. Accidents have been numerous. Only a few days ago a man was saved up by the big steel saw that is used for cutting armor plate. When the men go down to the river to bathe they are accompanied by iron and coal police who stand guard over them in order to prevent any of them from deserting the works.

The Carnegie steel and iron works used to be one of the best disciplined concerns in the country. To-day there is no such thing as discipline known. For some reason the riots, accidents and other incidents do not appear in the newspapers. Men are continually leaving the mills whenever they can, the company are not increasing their force, and yet we are told in the reports published in the east that Carnegie and Frick have won and that our backbone is broken.

All Quiet on the Monongahela.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 16.--All is quiet to-day at Homestead. The mill management report everything moving smoothly, while the advisory committee say the large contributions for relief which they are receiving are not only encouraging, but show them that the fight can be maintained indefinitely. Mr. Frick returned to Pittsburgh last night, and was at his office to-day. An agreement has been arrived at between Jones and Laughlin on the steel scale and the iron schedule alone remains to be settled. It is thought it will be adjusted without trouble and thus avert a lockout of 3,000 men.

ANOTHER PITCHED BATTLE

Between the Miners and the State Authorities--The Great War on Convict Labor in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, August 16.--The troubles over the employment of convicts at coal mines under the lease system of this state are coming in thick and fast and culminated in a pitched battle at Oliver Springs mines this morning.

On Saturday there was an outbreak at Tracy City mines, where 350 convicts were at work. The guards made no resistance. The convicts were put on a train and sent to Nashville and the stockades were burned.

On Monday the same thing occurred at Inman and about 100 more convicts were sent away and the stockades destroyed; the miners met with no resistance, but twenty are now under indictment for rioting.

The only remaining convict camps are Briceville and Oliver Springs. The troops at the former place kept the miners at bay and all eyes were turned to Oliver Springs.

Early this morning about 600 free miners were observed by the head warden, Farris, approaching the stockade. They marched in a solid body, and the leader was heard to exclaim: "Close up, boys, and let's take 'em, G--d--n them." The warden yelled back: "Come and get us if you can."

Then the miners opened a hot fusillade from two sides and firing continued for some time, the miners advancing all the time. The guards entrenched behind the stockade, responded with a galling fire and soon two or three of the miners were seen to fall and one guard was wounded. The miners hoisted a flag of truce and asked permission to carry off their wounded. This was granted and three wounded were removed and the miners sullenly withdrew to cover and prepared for a second attack.

At 10 o'clock to-night a troop of sixty-three soldiers left on a special train for the scene of the disturbance.

It is difficult to-night to get details and all sorts of rumors are afloat. The miners cut the telegraph wires between Oliver Springs and the outside world, blockaded the railroad tracks. No more news can be had. Dynamite has been placed under the railroad rails.

A Blow to Business.

NASHVILLE, TENN., August 16.--The liberation of the convicts at Inman and Troy City has wrought temporary disaster to the commercial interests of South Pittsburg. The three immense furnaces operated by the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and employing 450 men, banked their fires this morning and will not resume work until the affairs between the company and state are settled. The South Pittsburg Pipe Workers have also shut down for the present. The Pipe Workers are dependent upon the Tennessee Coal Company for coke used in its furnaces and are forced to suspend temporarily. Affairs in the valley are in great turmoil.

THE MINERS' STRIKE

In the Fairmont Region--Non-Union Men Going to Work Undisturbed--No Trouble Feared.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. VA., August 16.--The condition of the union miners' side of the strike has not yet undergone any marked change. The real issue at stake is yet in the dark, and from indications it looks as if it would remain so. At Montana mines over forty non-union men have gone to work without any intimidations by the union men and the managers claim that they will add to the number without any trouble. The miners at Clark have all gone back except those belonging to the union.

At Monongah an unusual state of affairs exists. Last Saturday the non-union men had an informal meeting at that place and appointed another to be held last night. This was largely attended and over one hundred non-union miners will go to work at that mine to-morrow morning. There have been no objections urged or threats made against the coke drawers or other employees of any of the mines.

There has been such an uncertainty existing all the time that the mine operators and employees have been simply awaiting developments and it is believed that the action of those who are not in the union will in a great measure simplify the adjusting of the seeming differences.

French Miners' Troubles.

PARIS, August 16.--A dispatch from Carmaux, in the department of Tran, southwestern France, says that a body of the coal miners employed there became indignant at the mine owners because of the dismissal of one of their number, who was a non-unionist. They made an attack upon the manager of the mine and wrecked the mine. They also compelled the manager to write a letter resigning his position. The situation was very threatening and it was thought the trouble would spread and further outrages be perpetrated. The mine officials have appealed to the authorities for protection and ask that the troops be dispatched to Carmaux to quell the disturbance.

The Telegraphers' Scale.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 16.--To-day's session of the convention of the telegraphers of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was devoted to the preparation of a scale of wages to be submitted to the officials of the company. The scale is being kept secret and will not be made public until it has been approved by the executive officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers at St. Louis.

Delaware Democrats.

DOVER, DEL., Aug. 16.--The Democratic convention met this afternoon. The presidential electors for the state nominated by county caucuses were named by the convention, and Congressman John W. Causey was renominated for Congress by acclamation.

After adopting a plow as the device to be used as the heading of the ticket as required by the Australian ballot law enacted by the last legislature, and transacting some minor local business, the convention adjourned.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, fair, southeast winds.

For Ohio, fair, warmer in northern portion, southeast winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. Seligman, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.

7 a. m. 65 6 p. m. 80

9 a. m. 68 7 p. m. 86

12 m. 71 11 p. m. 85

Weather--Fair.

GLADSTONE'S CABINET.

Its Personnel a Surprise to the Politicians in Great Britain.

THE RADICALS DISAPPOINTED

Because John Morley is the Only Radical Representative--The Old Set Masters of the Situation--Old Whig Families and Liberal Mediocrities Having Aristocratic Connections Recognized--Some Sensational Features of the Appointments. The Cholera Scourge--Other Foreign News.

LONDON, August 16.--The new government is composed as follows:

Mr. Gladstone, lord privy seal and first lord of the treasury.

Earl Rosebery, foreign secretary.

Baron Herschell, lord chancellor.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, chancellor of the exchequer.

Herbert H. Asquith, home secretary.

The Right Hon. Henry H. Fowler, president of the local government board.

The Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, secretary of state for war.

Earl Spencer, first lord of the admiralty.

The Right Hon. A. J. Mundella, president of the board of trade.

Sir Charles Russell, attorney general.

John Rigby, solicitor general.

The Right Hon. Samuel Walker, lord chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. MacDermott, attorney general for Ireland.

The Right Hon. P. C. Majoribanks, patronage secretary to the treasury.

Alexander Asher, solicitor general for Scotland.

The Right Hon. J. B. Balfour, lord advocate of Scotland.

The Earl of Kimberley, secretary of state for India and vice president of the council.

The Marquis of Ripon, secretary of state for the colonies.

Sir George O. Trevelyan, secretary for Scotland.

Mr. Arnold Morley, postmaster general.

Mr. Arthur Herbert Dyke Acland, vice president of the council of education.

Baron Houghton, vicar of Ireland, without a seat in the cabinet.

The announcement of the appointment of Baron Houghton to the position of vicar of Ireland was so incredible that the representative of the Associated Press made inquiries about it when he found that the appointment had been made as announced.

Robert Olley Ashburton Milnes, the second Baron Houghton, was born January 12, 1858, and is therefore not thirty-five years of age. He married, in 1878, Sybil, daughter of Sir Frederick Graham, and grand-daughter of the Duke of Somerset. His wife died in 1887, leaving three daughters. Baron Houghton has been a lord in waiting to the queen. His father, the first baron, who died in 1885, was Monckton Milnes, the poet politician.

The composition of the new government is the cause of intense disappointment among radicals. Not a single man except John Morley prominently identified with the radicals has been appointed a cabinet minister, and among the ex-cabinet poets few members of the new set have any but the remotest chance of getting a place. The old set are masters of the situation. Representatives of the old Whig families and Liberal mediocrities having aristocratic connections and never associated with extreme views have been Mr. Gladstone's exclusive choices. Even Mr. Stansfield, who was in the last Gladstone cabinet representing Democratic opinion has been shelved.

Report says that Mr. Bryce may come in as first commissioner of works, with a seat in the cabinet, but this is only likely to happen if Mr. Gladstone finds the storm of radical indignation so overpowering as to compel the appointment of Mr. Bryce. Apart from radical opinion the cabinet is really composed of eminently reputable men. Mr. Gladstone has preferred collecting around him tried colleagues accustomed to subordination and certain not to deviate into strange ways. His three new cabinet ministers, Messrs. Asquith, Arnold, Morley and Acland are sound Liberals. Probably Mr. Gladstone will try to strengthen his position by offering minor posts to various radical leaders, but nothing he offers will prevent the radical leaders immediately upon the re-assembling of Parliament showing resentment at their exclusion from office. Mr. LaBouchere's friends refuse to credit this statement that the Queen refused to accept him as a minister and point to the omission of other radicals as proving the hollowness of the excuse.

Baron Houghton's appointment as Vicar of Ireland amazed Mr. Gladstone's intimate friends.

An Associated Press representative, in an interview with a person intimate with Gladstone's family, learned that Baron Houghton has been from early life a protégé of Mr. Gladstone, and he has often been at Hawarden.

DIED FROM FRIGHT.

Russia Visited by Another Awful Calamity--A Cyclone's Dreadful Work.

St. PETERSBURG, August 15.--The horrors of a frightful storm have been added to the misery and suffering caused by the cholera at Nijni Novgorod. The storm was one of the most frightful that has ever visited that region. It came sweeping over the town with a force and fury that many buildings could not resist. The cholera hospital was full of patients, many of them in a dying condition. As they heard the roar of the hurricane, some of them died from fright. The terrible noise of the approaching storm was soon followed by the storm itself, which crashed in a large part of the cholera hospital like an egg shell, hurling the beds and wooden walls into a mass of ruins.

From the debris came the shrieks and groans of the victims, a number of whom died while the work of rescue was going on. Other buildings were also crushed and the tents of the traders, who had remained notwithstanding the cholera, were scattered with their contents, in all directions. The

wretched people of Novgorod have had all the courage driven out of them by this latest visitation, and many of the superstitious declared that the Almighty had determined to destroy the city on account of the wickedness of the people. Those who could fly have deserted the place, while the people who remain can be seen in crowds at the shrines and in the churches, praying for the mercy of Heaven.

HOT ON THEIR TRAIL.

The Coolies Following Up Cheat River and the Preston County Sheriff's Posse in Close Pursuit--The Pennsylvania Outlaws Located.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

KINGWOOD, W. VA., August 16.--Three of the notorious Cooley gang are within four miles of Kingwood to-day. Yesterday a report reached here that they had camped Sunday night near Albrightsville, three miles east of here on Cheat river. Late last night the rumor was confirmed in two ways. A telegram was received by Sheriff Jackson that the gang went up the mountain yesterday within sight of Terra Alta, and were retreating and would be in the Albrightsville neighborhood about midnight. The sheriff and posse started at once, and telegraphed a deputy at Terra Alta to organize a posse and come towards Albrightsville.

Another report was brought in by George Maust, esq., an old and respected citizen of Brandonville. He came to town very late last night and the Intelligencer correspondent just had a talk with him. He says he passed the gang yesterday and spoke to them. They bid him the time of day, called him by name and apparently knew him. There are three in the gang--Frank Cooley, Jack Ramsey and the other one he did not know. They had not their Winchester, at least he did not see them, but supposed they had their revolvers. When asked if he knew them he replied very positively in the affirmative.

On Saturday night, or rather early Sunday morning, they robbed Elliott's store, eight miles north of Bruceton, and just across the state line. The merchant had just received a large stock, and they helped themselves to the amount of \$500 worth, taking jewelry, clothing, boots and eatables. This is robbery No. 2 for him by the same scoundrels. A short time ago they relieved him of over \$200 worth and it broke him up. Friends endorsed for him and he got another stock, and now he has been assessed again.

Mr. Maust thinks that the gang are just out on a little outing and will be back in their headquarters in a day or two. If it is really the Cooley gang, their actions cannot be accounted for. Strange that they would parade around here in a public road, camp by the roadside and bid the time of day to persons who know them. Every one here thinks it is the gang, and it is the first time they have been of an opinion about it. It seems that the Fayette county band of armed officers, twelve in number, are making it hot for them and they are seeking fresh air, and would rather be caught by Preston county officials than Fayette deputies or would-be detectives.

About the only justice the gang ever got was from the officials here. Sheriff Jackson arrested Bill Turner last winter and turned him over to Fayette, and Rufus Meyers came up here with a No. 10 bluff on and thought he would scare the Preston officials. At his trial here Judge Hoke sent him to the penitentiary for eight years.

Late this evening two of the deputy sheriffs came in and did some telegraphing and returned to the section where the Cooleys are supposed to be. Last night they were misinformed as to the trail of them and a useless night was spent. As near as can be ascertained they are between here and Rowlesburg on Cheat river. They have followed the river all the way through so far and evidently are making for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad at Rowlesburg. Some think they will go on through to the West Virginia Central and thence southward.

IRELAND'S VIEWS.

The Archbishop Replies to Rev. Morley's Account of His Interview.

ST. PAUL, MINN., August 16.--Archbishop Ireland yesterday expressed himself freely upon topics suggested by the Rev. K. Morley's account of a recent Stillwater interview. The archbishop, after remarking that the interview with Mr. Morley was understood to be private, said:

It is not true that what the Catholics ask is touching the Catholic religion in schools. What they wish is that the teaching in the schools be so conducted as not to injure the Catholic faith of children, or to prevent the instruction of the children in the Catholic faith. The schools of the state must be according to law non-religious, or to use a common word non-sectarian. But this does not mean they must be conducted as to practically efface religion, or to render the teaching of religion difficult or impossible. There is to be no union of church and state, but there is to be no hostility between church and state; they must move on parallel lines. How to bring about in society an amicable co-operation without throwing the one against the other is the other may require an effort and a spirit of conciliation on both sides, but the results to be obtained are well worth the effort.

"The reading of the Bible, as practiced in Mr. Morley's school days, is illegal as part of the regular curriculum in the state schools intended for all citizens. It is perfectly true that my efforts are not at end. I have every confidence in the fair-mindedness and the practical sense of my fellow citizens. Just a little yielding of our notions so as to meet half way the notions of others; just a little mutual good will, a little pausing down of prejudices and of mistrust of other; just this much, and the evil is remedied."

Pennsylvania K. of Ps.

PITTSBURGH, PA., August 16.--The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Knights of Pythias, met in the Grand Opera House to-day. The theatre was beautifully decorated with potted plants.

Alvord Gourley delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city and was followed by R. H. Jackson, on behalf of the local knights. The call for credentials was then made and those not entitled to remain retired. The work of the present session is in the interest of the order of the state. There are upward of 500 lodges in the state and 50,000 members.

MR. WHITELAW REID

And His Standing With Organized Labor in This Country.

HISTORY OF THE NEGOTIATIONS

For a Settlement of the Tribune Differences Officially Published

BY THE UNION PRINTERS' ORGAN

In New York City--Mr. Reid's Course Honorable Throughout--He Began the Settlement Months Before He Dreamed that He Would be a Candidate. When He Wrote a Letter Declaring His Desire to Co-operate With the Union to Keep Up Wages. The Official Statement Issued by the President of the Union--Democratic Attacks a Boomerang--Attention Attracted to Their Own Candidate's Record as an Enemy of Organized Labor--Democratic Newspapers that Are "Rat" Concerns--Some Things for Workingmen to Read.

The cry raised by the Democratic party against Whitelaw Reid, the Republican candidate for the vice presidency, regarding his attitude toward printers' unions, and intended to affect the union labor vote, has proved a veritable boomerang, just as the Intelligencer predicted it would. Not only have the printers themselves fully vindicated Mr. Reid, but the Democratic efforts to prejudice workingmen against Mr. Reid with a view of injuring the Republican chance of success, has resulted in a publication of the entire history of Mr. Reid's negotiations with Typographical Union No. 6, of New York, by labor organs, which shows his position from first to last to have been creditable, and has brought the labor press to his defense. More than that, the whole matter has served to bring out in a stronger light the unenviable record of the Democratic vice presidential candidate as a wrecker of labor unions, in contrast to Mr. Reid's expressed desire to unite with unions in the work to keep up wages.

The following article and comments, giving a full history of Mr. Reid's negotiations with the typographical union, are from *The Union Printer*, of New York City, the especial advocate of the affiliated unions of the International Typographical Union of North America, and a recognized organ of the union printers of the United States. The article is the official statement of the entire matter, prepared by President Kenney, of the New York Typographical Union, and is a complete refutation of the charge that Mr. Reid was forced to a settlement by political necessities, for it shows that Mr. Reid began the negotiations for a settlement of the differences two years ago and at a time when neither he nor anyone else dreamed that he would be a candidate on the national ticket. Following is the official statement in full from *The Union Printer* of August 13:

THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The adjustment between Typographical Union No. 6 and the New York Tribune having become a subject of discussion since the nomination of Mr. Whitelaw Reid for the vice presidency, the officers of the union have prepared the following statement. After its approval by Mr. John A. Kenney, the president of the typographical union, it was sent yesterday afternoon to Mr. Reid at Ophir Farm. He read it, and said it was accurate.

It is not true that this settlement was made or hastened because of Mr. Reid's candidacy for the vice presidency. In fact, it is known that Mr. Reid was not a candidate and did not expect the nomination.

"The negotiations began nearly two years ago, while he was minister to France. Mr. Charles J. Dumar was then president of the union. Mr. Dumar, anxious to secure the Tribune once more as a union office, selected as his medium of communication with Mr. Reid Mr. John E. Milholland, who had been for years connected with the Tribune, but who then held public office as supervising inspector of the contract labor bureau at the port of New York, and who, in this office, had been brought into contact with the representatives of organized labor throughout the country. At Mr. Dumar's request Mr. Milholland entered into correspondence with Mr. Reid on the subject of a settlement.

HIS SUGGESTIONS WERE FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

Matters were progressing and a settlement was well within sight when Mr. Milholland was taken sick and for several months was confined to his room. Mr. Dumar had gone out of office and William J. Brennan had become the official head of the union, when at last Mr. Milholland's recovery enabled the negotiations to proceed. There were difficulties in the way of arriving at a complete understanding by correspondence, and at the suggestion of Mr. Brennan and other officers of the union Mr. Milholland went to Paris to consult with Mr. Reid personally. Mr. Milholland's functions were those of an accredited representative of the union, and he was treated as such by Mr. Reid. He reached Paris last September, carrying with him a proposition from the union and an official letter to Mr. Reid from the president of that organization. Mr. Reid entered upon a consideration of the case in the most friendly spirit. He pointed out that a practical difficulty in the way of an immediate acceptance of the union's proposition arose from the fact that the Tribune was not an ordinary printing office, but a linotype machine establishment. In a letter to Mr. Brennan, dated October 31, 1891, which Mr. Milholland brought back from Paris, Mr. Reid discussed the bearings of this point. He said:

MR. REID FOR HIGH WAGES.

"Your note of Sept. 21 was duly received. Its courteous tone and friendly spirit are fully appreciated, and it would be a personal pleasure if I could, in justice to my own interests and to those of my associates, accept at once the full text of the proposal you make. I have accepted all of it